



Ensuring a safe and secure homeland for all North Dakotans

■ Hazardous Materials Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Q. What is the local role in response to a hazardous materials incident?

A. Local fire, law enforcement, public health, environmental health professionals, and other emergency response agencies incur initial responsibility for response to a hazardous materials incident. As first responders at the scene of a hazardous materials incident, local firefighters and/or law enforcement typically have lead responsibility for:

- Identifying the materials involved
- Determining the risk or hazard posed by the spill
- Calling for additional resources, if necessary, to monitor and contain the spill
- Isolating the scene, restricting or rerouting traffic, and conducting evacuation, if necessary
- Providing first aid, as needed
- Fighting the fire and protecting against explosions
- Keeping the public informed of the hazard that exists, the actions being taken, precautionary measures to take, and evacuation routes and destinations (if necessary)
- Taking overall scene management responsibilities

Q. Who is responsible for cleanup operations?

A. While it is the responsibility of the designated local organization or agency to respond to hazardous materials incidents, it **is not** the normal responsibility of said organization or agency to conduct removal or remedial action. The responsibility lies with the legally responsible party; be it the land owner, owner, buyer, shipper, manufacturer, or insurance carrier. The person or entity owning or contributing to the release of a hazardous materials substance(s) is responsible for properly cleaning up and disposing of the released substance(s).

- If the responsible party is **known**:
 - The responsible party will coordinate cleanup of hazardous materials/contamination
 - The responsible party is responsible for incurring/reimbursing all response and recovery (cleanup) costs associated with the incident
- If the responsible party is **not known** or **refuses to accept responsibility**:
 - For cases when the local responsible party (be it the spiller or the local government authority) fails to take action, the ND Department of Health (NDDoH) may on a limited basis assist with identifying state or federal assistance to address the situation.
 - If after a thorough investigation of the incident, a responsible party cannot be identified or insufficient action is taken by the land owner, the local government having jurisdiction for the geographical area where the contamination occurred, will under most conditions address cleanup and disposal of contaminated material.

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Regardless of whether the responsible party is known, the Incident Command (IC) will coordinate with the responsible party and/or the agency/jurisdiction having authority to ensure appropriate response/mitigation actions and clean-up is done.

Q. What is the role/responsibility of the ND Department of Transportation (NDDOT) on the state and federal highway system?

A. ND Century Code 24 (<http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t24.html>) defines responsibility of county, state, and interstate systems and authorizes the NDDOT Director to plan, develop, operate, maintain and protect highway facilities.

- “County road system” means the system of secondary highways designated by the county officials, the responsibility for which is lodged to the counties.
- “Interstate system” or “interstate highway system” means that part of the state highway system designated as the North Dakota portion of the national system of interstate and defense highways as provided for in Public Law 85-767 [23 U.S.C. 1-1 et seq.].
- “State highway system” means the system of state principal roads designated by the director of the department, the responsibility of which is lodged in the department.

The responsibility for clean-up lies with the legally responsible party; be it the land owner, owner, buyer, shipper, manufacturer, or insurance carrier. The person or entity owning or contributing to the release of a hazardous substance(s) is responsible for properly cleaning up and disposing of the released substance(s). If the responsible party cannot be identified, NDDOT as the agency having jurisdiction over state and federal highway systems will work with the NDDoH on a clean-up solution.

NDDOT personnel can perform traffic control, signing, flagging, road closures or provide equipment and material, in coordination with the Incident Commander (IC) upon request. Depending on the size of the spill, if a hazardous materials spill occurs on the road surface or ditch of a state or federal highway, NDDOT, in consultation with, and at the direction of the IC and local public health or NDDoH, will take actions to attempt to mitigate further impacts (i.e. placement of material on the spill, construction of a temporary dike/berm). (*Note: NDDOT is not trained or equipped to perform contamination cleanup operations.*)

Q. What is the role of the local Emergency Manager (EM)?

A. The EM’s role is not that of a first responder but that of a coordinator. The EM is responsible for coordinating response and recovery efforts on the local level and serves as a liaison to the NDDoH State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The EM coordinates resources in support of the local IC and ensures proper coordination is taking place between departments and logistical needs are being met. Depending on the size and complexity of the incident the EM may coordinate from their office or from the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EM is the primary contact and coordinates with the NDDoH to obtain state and/or federal assistance and provide situational awareness.

Q. What is the role of the local EOC?

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A. The local EOC is activated based on need or request by the on-scene IC/UC and provides support and/or coordination to the scene. The EOC provides for multi-agency coordination and communications and coordinates state and federal response to an incident. The EOC staff's primary responsibilities are to coordinate efforts and obtain and allocate resources to first responders and other field personnel.

Q. What is the role of the State EOC (SEOC)?

A. The SEOC coordinates state and federal assistance and provides overall situational awareness to those agencies providing support to the incident.

Q. What is the role of the ND Department of Emergency Services (NDDDES)?

A. The NDDDES is a coordinating agency and provides 24/7 emergency communications and resource coordination with more than 50 state agencies in support of local governments during an emergency or disaster.

- Maintains a 24 hour notification capability through the NDDDES Duty Officer System (701-328-9921; request the NDDDES Duty Officer be paged)
- Notifies appropriate state agencies and other agencies
- Activates, as necessary, and manages the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to coordinate state response
- Authorizes dispatch of the ND Regional Hazardous Materials Teams (Teams are requested through State Radio at 1-800-472-2121 or 701-328-9921.)

Q. What is the state role in a hazardous materials incident?

A. State involvement is at the request of a local jurisdiction when it has been determined that additional resources or expertise is necessary to effectively deal with the situation or involvement is statutorily mandated. It is important, therefore, to emphasize that **the state's intent is to SUPPLEMENT local capabilities, not supplant it.** Such action could involve a number of state agencies; their potential roles are described below:

- The **ND Department of Emergency Services** coordinates state response and resources in support of local government. Manages that SEOC and maintains situational awareness for state agencies involved in preparedness, response and recovery efforts.
- The **ND Department of Health** provides technical assistance regarding protective actions, public health and environmental impacts and clean-up requirements. In addition, the NDDoH is responsible for ensuring proper clean-up actions have been taken. NDDoH also maintains a list of hazardous materials clean-up contractors on their website: (<http://ndhealth.gov/wm/Publications/EmergencyResponseContractors.pdf>).
- The **ND Highway Patrol** provides general control of the perimeter of the incident (i.e. regulating traffic) and will play other roles depending on state law and incident requirements. The NDHP may be the IC at a motor vehicle crash or participate as part of the Unified Command

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(UC) at a larger incident. Troopers may assist with traffic control depending on the need for clean-up operations.

- The **ND Department of Transportation** has jurisdiction on the state and federal highway systems and can perform traffic control, signing, flagging, road closures, or provide equipment and material, in coordination with the IC upon request. In consultation with the IC and local public health and/or NDDoH, NDDOT **may** take actions to mitigate further impacts.
- The **ND Oil and Gas Division** provides technical assistance with clean-up and reclamation work of crude oil, natural gas, and salt water spills.
- The **ND State Fire Marshal** provides technical assistance regarding hazardous materials.

Q. Who is responsible for overseeing clean-up and restoration operations?

A. Clean-up and restoration operations are incident scene activities which include removing the hazardous material and all contaminated debris and returning the scene to as near normal as possible. Once an incident is stabilized, it is the responsibility of the Incident Commander /Unified Command (IC/UC) to ensure the site is secure and that appropriate steps for clean-up operations are initiated with the responsible party. As lead environmental and public health agency for the state of North Dakota, the NDDoH is responsible for providing oversight of clean-up operations and ensuring clean-up is done in accordance with appropriate regulations in coordination with local agencies (i.e. public health, emergency management). If the incident involves oil or mining, the ND Department of Mineral Resources would also have a role.

Q. What is the definition of “Hazardous Materials”?

A. “Hazardous Material” can be defined as any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, may pose a real hazard to human health or the environment. Hazardous materials include the following categories: flammable and combustible material, toxic material, corrosive material, oxidizers, aerosols, compressed gases.

EPA defines hazardous materials as any item or chemical which can cause harm to people, plants, or animals when released by spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment.

■ **ND REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM**

Q. How does a local IC request a Regional Hazardous Materials Team?

A. When a local IC determines response to a hazardous materials incident is beyond the capabilities of the local jurisdiction **and** beyond the capabilities of mutual aid partners, the IC may request a Regional Hazardous Materials Team by calling State Radio at 1-800-472-2121. The IC should tell State Radio they are requesting a regional hazardous materials response team and request that State Radio contact the NDDoH Duty Officer. The IC will need to provide POC information (name, telephone or cell phone number).

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Q. What information does a local IC need to provide when requesting a regional hazardous materials team?

A. Type and quantity of hazardous materials (if known), location, actions taken by local response (containment, mitigation, evacuation, etc), weather conditions, is there an actual or potential threat to public safety, property, or the environment?

Note: The request of a team does not necessarily mean a team will be dispatched. NDDDES Operations Officers will determine if a team and what type of team will be dispatched based on consultation with the IC, Civil Support Team (CST) Duty Officer, and Regional Team Representative.

Q. What can a regional hazardous materials response provide for you?

A. Hazard assessment, technical assistance, decontamination, hot zone entry, mitigation actions/supplies.

Q. What can a regional hazardous materials response team NOT do for you?

A. Cannot and will not assume overall command of the hazardous materials emergency. Cannot and will not cleanup, transport, or dispose hazardous material (this is done by the responsible party).

Q. What will a regional hazardous materials response team cost a local jurisdiction?

A. The responsible party is liable for all reasonable and necessary costs of response; however, in the case where the regional hazardous materials response team costs are not recoverable, the local jurisdiction is responsible. The state will attempt to recover the regional hazardous materials response team costs from the responsible party. If the state is unsuccessful, the state may bill the local jurisdiction to recover the regional hazardous materials response team costs. Local jurisdictions are responsible for costs of their own response and those of its mutual aid partners and will have to bill the responsible party themselves to recover local response costs.

Q. What will the regional hazardous materials response team expect from the local jurisdiction having authority?

A. Established and maintained local incident command throughout the incident.

Q. Who authorizes deployment of the regional hazardous materials response team?

A. The ND Department of Emergency Services based on input from the IC, CST and Regional Hazmat Response Team.

Q. How long will it take for a Regional Hazardous Materials team to respond?

A. Depending on the proximity of the incident to the regional hazardous materials team home station it could take up to three hours for a team to respond.

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**Sixty-first Legislative Assembly of North Dakota
In Regular Session Commencing Tuesday, January 6, 2009**

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3011
(Representative Porter)
(Senator G. Lee)

A concurrent resolution endorsing the concept of regional capability response to manmade and natural disasters in North Dakota.

WHEREAS, North Dakota is prone to natural disasters, is vulnerable to manmade disasters, and is susceptible to a terrorist attack; and

WHEREAS, North Dakota is a rural state and depends upon volunteer and limited numbers of response discipline personnel for initial disaster response; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Homeland Security through the North Dakota Department of Emergency Services has provided substantial funds to response disciplines throughout the state; and

WHEREAS, the resources of firefighters, hospitals, emergency medical responders, law enforcement, and public works personnel for equipment, training, and exercises for first response are limited; and

WHEREAS, strategic placement of response equipment and increased cooperation of response disciplines in North Dakota are necessary; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Homeland Security has embarked on a comprehensive program to consolidate response through the establishment of regional response areas strategically placed within North Dakota;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NORTH DAKOTA, THE SENATE CONCURRING THEREIN:

That the Legislative Assembly endorses the concept of regional capability response to manmade and natural disasters in North Dakota; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that future Homeland Security funding for response distribution be adjusted to accommodate this cooperative effort; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the North Dakota Firefighters Association, Fire Chiefs Association, Peace Officers Association, Sheriffs Association, Emergency Medical Association, Health Care Association, Public Works Association, North Dakota Emergency Management Association, North Dakota League of Cities, North Dakota Association of Counties, United States Department of Homeland Security, and to each member of the North Dakota Congressional Delegation.

ND DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

RESOURCE HANDBOOK



Director
Dept. of Emergency Services
MG David Sprynczynatyk

Director
Homeland Security Division
Greg Wilz

Director
Division of State Radio
Mike Lynk

2012 Edition

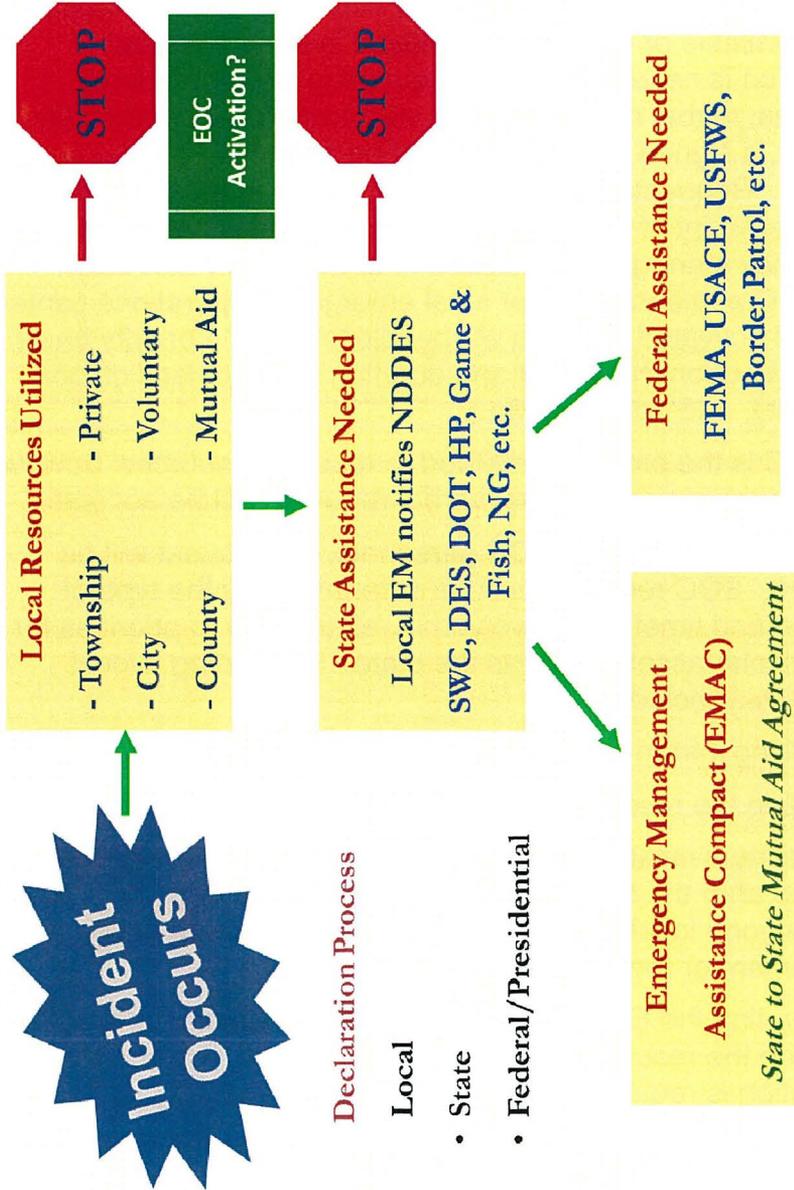
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For the purposes of this document, the term “local” incorporates city, county and tribal governments.

Request for Assistance Protocols



Request for Assistance

State owned resources may be made available to local jurisdictions responding to incidents or emergencies when local, mutual aid and private sector resources have been exhausted, are unavailable or cannot be deployed in time. A local declaration is necessary when requesting state or federal resources; verbal notification of a declaration will be accepted, however, a signed declaration must be submitted as soon as possible. Requests for resources should be made through the ND Department of Emergency Services (NDDDES) by the local emergency manager/or designee in coordination with the Incident Commander and/or local emergency operations center (EOC), if activated. Assets will be allocated on a priority basis depending upon the extent and duration of need, lack of local availability, and delivery time.

WebEOC is the preferred method to request resources; however, in fast developing situations, verbal requests will be accepted.

Once received by State EOC personnel, the request will be validated. EOC response will be determined by the type of resource and timeframe involved in relationship to priorities for the particular asset(s) across the state. Supporting a local request may include:

1. Fulfilling it from NDDDES's or other state agencies' inventories.
2. Finding the resource within non-mutual aid jurisdictions.
3. Locating availability through vendors who can meet needed timelines after the locals have exhausted all options; to include areas beyond local jurisdiction. (Securing of resources through procurement or rental is a local responsibility.)
4. Activating the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to provide the resource(s) from other states. (A Governor's Declaration is required.)
5. Asking FEMA to provide the asset(s). (A Presidential Declaration is required.)

Request for Assistance Process (Cont.)

Pick up of all materials and equipment will be a local responsibility unless timelines dictate a request for transportation. All transportation costs to the incident site and return site, if not consumed, is the responsibility of the requesting jurisdiction.

General Cost Rules:

1. Local Incident with no local declaration – One hundred percent of all costs are borne by the local jurisdiction.
2. Local incident with a local declaration – The local jurisdiction is responsible for all costs. Local emergency funds may be used.
3. Incident with a Governor's Declaration - One hundred percent of all costs are borne by the local jurisdiction. It is possible that state agencies may use individual operational funds to support response. **Note:** *If National Guard support is required, the local jurisdiction is required to pay 100 percent of the costs.*
4. Incident with a Presidential Declaration – Normally, local jurisdictions must pay a 15 percent cost share of all FEMA eligible expenses. Local jurisdictions will be responsible for 100 percent of all FEMA ineligible expenses. Federal share generally equates to 75 percent and the state usually pays 10 percent. Although jurisdictions should not rely on all response costs meeting eligibility requirements, it is recognized this potential cost share affects resource deployment decisions. Jurisdictions that order resources under a Presidential Declaration are responsible for the local cost share portion of state and federal assigned resources except for those the state deploys in regional support mission.

Resource Request Checklist

When to request – Evaluate on the following criteria:

- If assistance is necessary to save lives and protect property
- When the situation is beyond the local's capabilities or
- When local resources to include mutual aid of neighboring jurisdictions and private resources are exhausted.

Who makes the request – The Emergency Manager, on behalf of the governing board, or designee in coordination with the Incident Commander

Whom to Contact – NDDDES Duty Officer

Method of Communication – Duty Officer (701-328-8100), State Radio (701-328-9921), email/fax at nddes@nd.gov (notify NDDDES Duty Officer by phone if communication was sent via fax or email) or WebEOC. Follow up with a phone call to ensure request is processed in a timely manner.

Information to Submit –

Resource Needed – *Enter the type of resource needed to include: Quantity, Size, and type or any special qualifications needed.*

Date and Time – Provide the date and time of the request so the SEOC can keep the request in order as they come in.

Contact Name/Agency and Number – Provide the first and last name, the organization/agency, and the phone number of the person (include a 24 hour number).

Point of Contact at Location – *Provide the name and a 24-hour contact for the person that will be on scene*

Description/Reason for Request – *Describe what the resource will be used for.*

Location Needed – *Describe the location or provide a Latitude and Longitude of the area where the resource will be used.*

Time Needed – *Provide a best estimate when the resource will be needed, for example:*

- Critical (1-3 hours)
- Immediate (4-8 hours)
- High (9-24 hours)
- Medium (25-48 hours)
- Low (49-72 hours)

How Long Needed – *If the resource is expendable, enter an approximate length of time the resource is needed (i.e. 4-5 hours, however long to clear out debris, Duration of event, etc.).*

Request for Assistance Form 213

The Request for Assistance 213 form is a ICS tool used for requesting personnel, teams, equipment and supplies during a disaster or incident. The below 213 form is located in the File Library in WebEOC.

Scheduled By: (ICM or Designer)	<i>(through Serial/Initial)</i>	<i>(Name of Submitter)</i>	<i>(ICM No. / Phone No.)</i>			
Requested By:	<i>(through Serial/Initial)</i>	<i>(Name of Requestor)</i>	<i>(ICM No. / Phone No.)</i>			
PRIMARY Point of Contact [POC]: (For questions logistical need)	<i>(through Serial/Initial)</i>	<i>(Name of Primary POC)</i>	<i>(ICM No. / Phone No.)</i>			
ALTERNATE Point of Contact [POC]: (For questions logistical need)	<i>(through Serial/Initial)</i>	<i>(Name of Alternate POC)</i>	<i>(ICM No. / Phone No.)</i>			
Date and Time of Request	<i>(Date)</i>	<i>(Time)</i>	<i>(Time Zone)</i>			
Request Details						
MISSION/CAPABILITY = (What needs to be accomplished, in order to "Protect Lives and Keep Property"? Focus on the problem, not on a specific asset or team believed to be the solution. Address capability needed, functions of the requested resources, specific requirements or skills required, etc.)	<i>(Example: To protect residential home NW of Banner St. W. and Washington Street N. a temporary weather cover needs to be constructed 3,000' long by 25' wide by 5' high of weather resistant material. For soil abutting, earth moving, shoring, skilled equipment operators and operational experience.</i>					
Priority: (Time/criticality for processing, availability & deploying resources in degraded operations, location, etc.)	Based on (When Needed)	Low Rate (Rate)	Critical (Info 42 Area)	High (Info 24 Area)	Medium (Info 48 Area)	Low (Info 44 Area)
	<i>(Please use "X" Under the Appropriate Column to the Right)</i>					
Resources Needed	<i>(Indicate the specific item or the resource being requested, e.g. Pump, Pumper, Generator, Pump, Tanker, etc.)</i>					
Quantity/Capacity/Size	<i>(e.g. 5 ton, 2 1/2" CY, 200 GPM, 100 PWS, 1000', e.g. 500' dia., 2 1/2" dia., 100' long)</i>					
Special Considerations	<i>(e.g. in Operator and Crew, qualifications, certification required, Rough Terrain, High Water, Fuel Type, Miscellaneous, etc.) Include Separate Comments Under Resource Needed Column</i>					
Location Needed (Regarding Point, Street Name, Street Address, City, State, and ZIP/99002)			<i>(Latitude)</i>			
			<i>(Longitude)</i>			
Date/Time Needed (Date and Time that the resource is needed (1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th/6th/7th/8th/9th/10th/11th/12th))	<i>(Date)</i>	<i>(Time)</i>	<i>(Time Zone)</i>			
How Long Needed (Date and Time that request to be finished with the resource)	<i>(Date)</i>	<i>(Time)</i>	<i>(Time Zone)</i>			
Local Resources						
Enhance #1 (Public or Volunteer)	<i>(Please use "X" to Release to the Right)</i>		<i>(Please use "X" to Release to the Right)</i>			
Enhance #2 Resources	<i>(Please use "X" to Release to the Right)</i>		<i>(Please use "X" to Release to the Right)</i>			
Local Evaluation Issue #1 (Submit - copy to the State EOC)	<i>(Please use "X" to Release to the Right)</i>		<i>(Please use "X" to Release to the Right)</i>			
Disruption/Comments: (Address any special considerations, e.g., for personnel that all special equipment or activities required, with availability requirements, if required location of activities operations, assets and staffing availability, for equipment - address any special considerations and storage addressed, such as activity considerations.)						
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY						

ND Haz-Mat Regional Response Team (Cont.)

Teams are requested through and dispatched by NDDDES in coordination with the National Guard Civil Support Team (CST), Incident Commander and Regional Team representative. An emergency response authorized by NDDDES may include technical assistance provided by a team via telephone or other means of communication or the deployment of team personnel and equipment to the scene of a hazardous materials incident. ***The request of a team does not necessarily mean a team will be dispatched.***

The following events **SHOULD** authorize the use of Regional Response:

- There is a release or potential release from a transportation incident or fixed facility, and;
- The release presents an actual or potential threat to public safety or the environment, and;
- Local emergency response personnel have been dispatched, are on scene and have made an initial assessment of the incident, and;
- The incident exceeds local capabilities, and;
- Local authority (Incident Command) is requesting a response.

Generally teams **WILL NOT** be dispatched when:

- Local public authorities are on scene, have made an assessment of the incident and determine they have the local resources necessary to properly manage the incident;
- The release is from the primary fuel tank(s) on a highway vehicle;
- The material is present in a small quantity normally handled by the ND Department of Transportation.

Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams:

SHOULD NOT transport, store, dispose of, or perform remedial clean-up of hazardous materials, except as may be incidentally necessary to mitigate the emergency"

SHOULD NOT cleanup of spilled/released materials should be limited to only those actions, which are immediately necessary in order to ensure public safety

WILL NOT assume overall command of the hazardous materials emergency

WILL NOT respond to explosive chemicals, except to respond to the effects of a hazardous materials release that might occur as a consequence of these incidents or to provide technical assistance in support of the local authority.

SHOULD NOT mitigate incidents involving clandestine drug laboratories except to respond to the effects of a hazardous materials release that might occur as a consequence of these incidents or to provide technical assistance in support of the local authority.

ND Civil Air Patrol (NDCAP)

NDCAP provides an organization of private citizens equipped to respond to local and national emergencies and to serve the public welfare. The ND Wing consists of approximately 300 members (including cadets), 150 of which are readily available.

The NDCAP can normally pull an aircrew and/or ground team together in two hours or less once they receive notification of a request. Early notification if there is a potential for needing NDCAP assets will help expedite the process.

While NDCAP is best known for their expertise in search and rescue (SAR) missions, they can assist with other missions as requested by NDDDES (i.e. aerial reconnaissance to search for victims, conduct damage assessments, or environmental surveys utilizing visual, photographic, digital, and/or video techniques; airborne communications support; air transport of critical personnel and/or supplies, etc.).

NDCAP resources/capabilities:

- Search and Rescue (resources and/or technical assistance)
- Seven (7) aircraft (Two stationed in Bismarck and one each in Minot, Dickinson, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Jamestown).
- One (1) aircraft is equipped with Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) equipment to aid in search during night and lowlight conditions, or in conditions where body/ object heat will aid in discovery
- Two (2) of CAP's aircraft, one in Bismarck and one in Jamestown, have the capability to take digital images from the air and transmit them via satellite to any email or web address in the world.
- Fly-back aerial digital images and video
- Radio Direction Finding Teams (aircraft/ground teams)
- Vehicles and radio relay capability

ND Civil Air Patrol (NDCAP) Cont.

- Airborne Repeater
- Communications Support Team (including communications trailer with HF and VHF radios and repeater capabilities)
- Cell phone forensics
- Regionally, CAP can access aircraft from surrounding states to assist with enhancing aerial search capabilities

REQUESTING ASSISTANCE

SAR requests must be made to NDDES by the local sheriff.

Note: *Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) will not approve a CAP mission number for “recovery” missions.*

Non-SAR related requests must come through the local Emergency Manager. All requests for assistance must be coordinated through the ND Department of Emergency Services (NDDES) Duty Officer.

The NDDES Duty Officer will coordinate with the AFRCC or the National Operations Center (NOC), as appropriate, to obtain an approved CAP mission number.

North Dakota National Guard

The NDNG is a state asset and requests for assistance must be coordinated through the NDDES; not directly through local NDNG units. The NDNG is always in support of Civilian Authorities and is never the lead agency. NDNG resources may be used to augment local response when local, state and private sector resources are unavailable or response time is inadequate. NDNG resources come with a monetary cost and are to be considered as a “last in, first out” resource. Use of NDNG resources is for critical infrastructure and life-saving only; not for personal property and are intended to be a short-term solution until additional resources can be obtained or the situation stabilizes.

Requests of the North Dakota National Guard are not instantaneous, and in some cases may take up to 2-3 days for the Guard to begin executing their mission. *** Exception: Army Aviation or 81st Civil Support Team can respond within 6 hours anywhere in the state for a WMD/CBRNE event or Search and Rescue requirement.***

NDNG 81st Civil Support Team (CST)

The mission the North Dakota National Guard 81st Civil Support Team (Weapons of Mass Destruction), is to support civil authorities at a domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or high-yield Explosive (CBRNE) incident site by identifying CBRNE agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional support throughout North Dakota in order to save lives and mitigate damage to property and critical infrastructure. The 81st CST is located in Bismarck, is available 24/7/365 and can be requested through the NDDES Duty Officer.

Resources/Capabilities:

- CST is equipped with cutting edge technology military and commercial
- All CST members are Hazardous Material Technicians.
- Can provide digital still/ video photography & wireless live video feed.
- Survey Team: Conducts site characterization, monitoring, sample collection, and limited mitigation.
- Communications: Internet, network, fax, phone, and interoperability.
- Modeling: Plume modeling, hazardous prediction and assessment.
- Medical Operations: Advise on treatment of WMD casualties, medical intelligence, technical reference, conduct medical reach back.
- Analytical Lab: Glove Box, Polymerase Chain Reaction, Fluorescent Micro-scope, Joint Bio Agent ID& Diagnostic System.
- Decontamination: Chemical, Biological, Radiological Decontamination
Unified Command Suite (UCS) - Communications Van

ND Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT)

North Dakota has formed two all-hazards IMATs; an east IMAT and a west IMAT that can respond statewide. The purpose of the IMAT is to assist local jurisdictions with management of an incident beyond their capability. Each team consists of approximately 26 active members representing the standard ICS positions in the following disciplines: law enforcement, fire, public works, administration, emergency management, the private sector, and health and medical disciplines. Teams can be fully or partially activated to support local incident command structures and have the ability to be self-sustaining. These teams are available upon request from the authority having jurisdictions through NDDES. The IMAT will not assume overall command of the incident.

HESCO

HESCO Bastion Ltd is a leader in the design and manufacture of rapidly deployable barrier systems. Established in 1990, HESCO has been developing and manufacturing the innovative Concertainer units for the purposes of military protection, critical asset protection and flood protection.

The Concertainer unit is a multi-cellular wall system manufactured from welded zinc-aluminum coated steel wire mesh and joined with vertical, helical coil joints. The units are lined with a heavy-duty non-woven polypropylene geotextile.

Delivered flat-packed on pallets, units can be easily extended and joined using the provided joining pins and filled with available material using minimal manpower and commonly available equipment.

- HESCO is packaged on 4x4 pallets with 90 linear feet per pallet.
- HESCO comes in 15 foot sections of either 3 foot or 4 foot heights.
- One pallet of HESCO weighs around 900 pound.
- Recommendation for shipping would be a 53' flatbed which 26 pallets or 2,340 linear feet of HESCO can fit.



BigBags USA

D.R.I.P.S LLC or Disaster Relief Innovative Protection Systems provides a cutting edge flood prevention and damage control. The collapsible Big Bags USA sandbagging systems hold more than 15,000 lbs. (6,667 kg) of sand depending on moisture content, while weighing only 60 Lbs. a piece. One system replaces over 750 sandbags and countless manpower. Unlike sandbag methods on the market the Big Bags System has a high percentage of recouping natural resources and a higher probability of end use for non-contaminated sand.

Every System Includes:

- 60 lbs. (26.5 km) light weight accordion design.
- Five 27 cu. ft. (35.28 cu. m.) high strength polypropylene Big Bags
- Bio-degradable U-Frames for self standing support
- Impermeable waterside barrier for contamination prevention
- lightly woven utility loops for easy lifting and deployment
- optional closed top Big Bags for erosion control

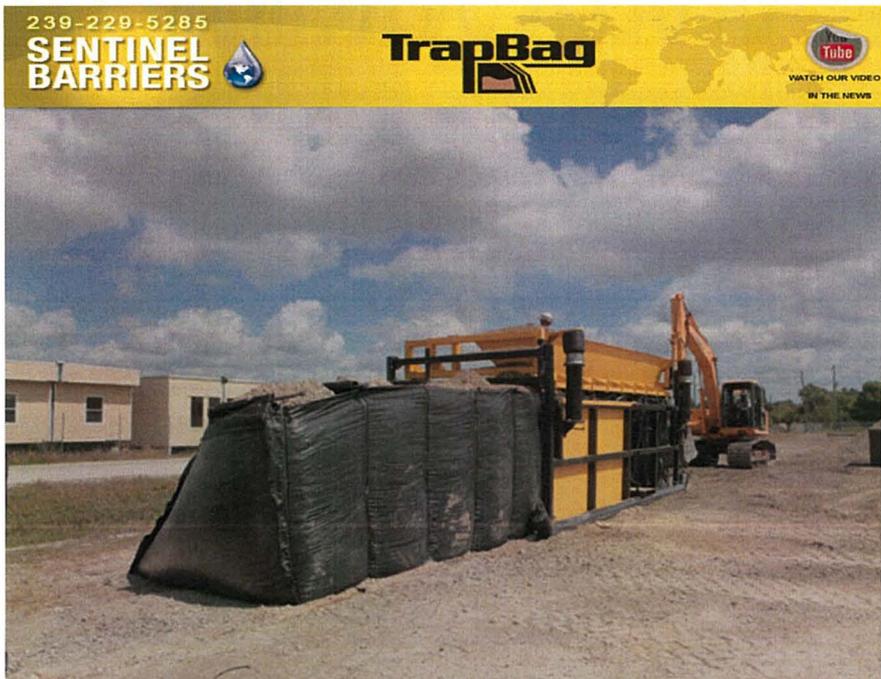
WWW.**BIGBAGS**USA.COM



TrapBag

The TrapBag is a low cost barrier to protect life and property from natural disasters such as flooding, mudslides and levee breaching, or be used for other kinds of protections from security barriers to storm-water control. The TrapBag are a series of trapezoid-shaped bags that are sloped on one side, vertical on the opposite side and open at the top for filling. Each of the cells are connected side by side like an accordion each cell having a common wall with the next cell, they are collapsed during storage and deployment. The cells are made of high-strength textile, which is about 30% or more recycled products and when disposed is 100% recyclable, so it is green friendly. Each of the cells are self-contained yet relying on the next cell for added strength. If one of the cells is compromised, it will not affect the rest of the barrier, which will remain standing.

- TrapBags come in 6', 4' or 2' heights.
- Filling Machine is required to use the Trapbags or the Man Portable System (MPSU).



Rapid Deployable Floodwall (RDFW)

RDFW is a modular, collapsible plastic grid that serves as a direct replacement for sandbag walls. Assembled by as few as two people, an RDFW wall is quickly expanded into place and then filled from the top with a loader, excavator, bottom-dump, or other piece of earthmoving equipment. RDFW has a smaller footprint and cross-section than sandbag walls, making it ideal for levee topping or urban use, and RDFW can be filled with a wider range of materials than sandbags.

- RDFW is 4' high by 4" wide.
- One of RDFW's biggest advantages over sandbags is that it can be dismantled, recertified and re-used. The



Sandbags

NDDDES has a stock pile of sandbags that are to be used if local vendors have diminished their stock or if a local jurisdiction requires a quicker delivery time than a vendor can provide.

- If a local jurisdiction uses bags from the NDDDES stock pile they are required to replace the amount borrowed with like material or payment for the sandbags.
- All NDDDES bags are standard 14"X26" poly bags.



Sandbag Machines

NDDDES had six (6) Megga Bagger sandbag making machines.

- Two (2) Person Station
- Feet and hands free gate operation
- Electronic variable speed and bag size controls
- 3.75 cubic yard hopper
- Trailer mounted for easy transporting
- Two 5 foot slide table
- Adjustable stabilizer legs
- Pneumatically controlled gate
- Powder coated
- Approximately 2,900 pounds
- 120 VAC hopper vibrator
- 12 HP Champion gas air compressor
- 2,500 watt Honda gas generator
- Weather tight control panel and fittings to all circuits
- Double chute with fully automatic or manual operation
- This machine is trailer integrated
- Requires a pintle hitch and at least a ¾ ton pickup.

The Bag Lady Inc.



Crisafulli Pumps

SRS Crisafulli Standard Humpback Trailer Pumps and Short Hitch Trailer Pumps are manufactured from 1/4" A36 mild carbon steel. They are mounted on either 15' or 21' long, single axle humpback trailer with a heavy duty driveshaft supported by four sealed, anti-friction ball bearings (five on double suction pumps), with remote grease lines extended to the front of the pump, telescopic PTO shaft, pin-type hitch, trailer jack and a long discharge pipe with an oval band to adapt to Crisafulli discharge tubing. The pumps are available with 3/8" thick industrial duty pump volute and impeller parts. Standard Duty models are powered by tractors whose PTO shafts turn at 540 RPM.

- The trailer units are not DOT approved for travel on public roads.
- A 3/4 Ton truck or bigger is recommended with a pin-type hitch.
- NDDDES has the following Crisafulli Pumps:
 - (5) 16" pumps and hose (8600 GPM)
 - (3) 12" pumps and hose (5000 GPM)
 - (1) 10" pump and hose (4500 GPM)
 - (1) 6" pump and hose (2000 GPM)



Trailer Mounted Trash Pumps

NDDDES has two (2) AMT 6" trailer mounted engine driven trash pumps which are powered by a Honda GX670-V-Twin engine. These pumps will run for six hours with a full 12 gallon gas tank. The six inch port size will allow for a maximum solids diameter of 3".

- Cast Aluminum w/ Cast Iron and Stainless Steel Parts for Long Lasting Durability
- Silicon Carbide/Viton Mechanical Seal and Buna O-Rings and Flapper/Check Valve
- Built-in Flapper Check Valve for Fast Priming to 20 ft.
- 3" Solids Handling Capability
- Delivers up to 1000 GPM
- Digital Tachometer/hour meter Installed
- Low Oil Alert
- Easy Cleanout and Service Features with the unique AMT Patent Pending Slide Mechanism
- Includes Tool Box with Open End and Hex Wrench Sets for Servicing Pump
- Maximum Temperature 180° F



Portable Trash Pumps

NDDDES has four (4) portable trash pumps with hose kits; two are 3" trash pumps and the other two are 4" trash pumps.

3" Trash Pump

- Max of 320 GPM
- Non-submersible and air cooled
- Engine is gas powered
- Holds 6.4 gallons of gas
- Cast iron impeller
- Can handle solids up to 1 1/8 "
- Weights 138 pounds
- Hose kit includes:
 - 20ft suction hose
 - 50ft discharge hose
 - Suction strainer

4" Trash Pump

- Max of 430 GPM
- Non-submersible and air cooled
- Engine is gas powered
- Holds 6.9 gallons of gas
- Cast iron impeller
- Can handle solids up to 1 1/8 "
- Weights 162 pounds
- Have wheel kits
- Hose kit includes:
 - 20ft suction hose
 - 50ft discharge hose
 - Suction strainer



Trailer Mounted Diesel Generators

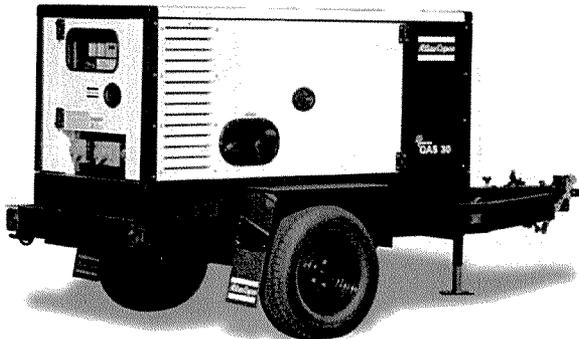
NDDES has five (5) trailer mounted diesel generators; Atlas Copco QAS 45, QAS 70, QAS 90, and a QAS 120. (1000 watts equals 1 kilowatt)

QAS 45

- Rated Standby Power
39kW / 50kVA
- Rated Prime Power
35kW / 45kVA
- Three phase 208/240/480
- Single phase 120/240
- Amperage Capacity @ 120 volts Single phase 2 x 116 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 240 volts Single phase 116 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 208 volts 3 phase 116 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 240 volts 3 phase 100 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 480 volts 3 phase 50 amps
- Fuel tank capacity 70 gallons
- Multi-Voltage Selector Switch
- Digital Control System
- 2 5/16 ball for towing
- Weight of Generator 3,162 pounds

QAS 70

- Rated Standby Power
62kW / 78kVA
- Rated Prime Power
56kW / 70kVA
- Three phase 208/240/480
- Single phase 120/240
- Amperage Capacity @ 120 volts Single phase 2 x 250 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 240 volts Single phase 250 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 208 volts 3 phase 250 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 240 volts 3 phase 216 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 480 volts 3 phase 108 amps
- Fuel tank capacity 160 gallons
- Multi-Voltage Selector Switch
- Digital Control System
- 2 5/16 ball for towing
- Weight of Generator 6,560 pounds



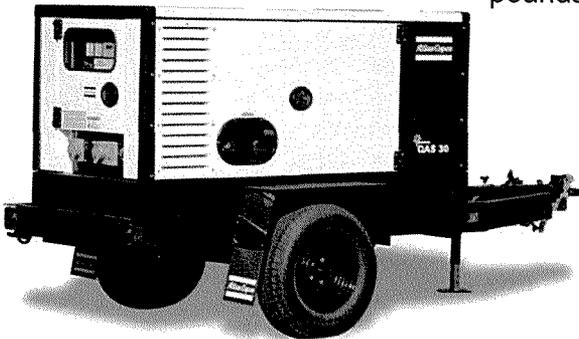
railer Mounted Diesel Generators (Cont.)

QAS 90

- Rated Standby Power 80kW / 100kVA
- Rated Prime Power 72kW / 90kVA
- Three phase 208/250/480
- Single phase 120/240
- Amperage Capacity @ 120 volts Single phase 2 x 250 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 240 volts Single phase 250 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 208 volts 3 phase 250 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 240 volts 3 phase 216 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 480 volts 3 phase 108 amps
- Fuel tank capacity 170 gallons
- Multi-Voltage Selector Switch
- Digital Control System
- Pintle hitch required for towing
- Weight of Generator 6,560 pounds

QAS 120 (2)

- Rated Standby Power 106kW / 140kVA
- Rated Prime Power 95kW / 120kVA
- Three phase 208/250/480
- Single phase 120/240
- Amperage Capacity @ 120 volts Single phase 2 x 400 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 240 volts Single phase 400 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 208 volts 3 phase 333 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 240 volts 3 phase 289 amps
- Amperage Capacity @ 480 volts 3 phase 144 amps
- Fuel tank capacity 160 gallons
- Multi-Voltage Selector Switch
- Digital Control System
- Pintle hitch required for towing
- Weight of Generator 5,280 pounds



Portable Light Tower Sets

NDDDES has two (2) Terex AL8000 Generator/Light Tower sets.

- Trailer mounted
- 8KW, 60Hz generator
- 4000 Watts of lighting
- Atleast 60 hours of run time
- Total weight of 3,162 lbs
- Tongue weight of 350 lbs
- 360 degree tower rotation
- Wind speed rating of 62 mph



Command Trailer

NDDDES has three (3) command trailer with the below options:

- Six (6) work stations
- 6500 watt Gasoline generator
- Heated and Dual Air Conditioners
- Full Galley
- Bunk beds for four
- VHF, 700/800 MHz, Aircraft Radios
- Cell Phone repeater
- Optional Toughbook laptops available
- Multifunctional Printer/Scanner/Fax
- Can only be transported by NDDDES personnel



Trailer Mounted Antenna

NDDES has two (2) trailer mounted antennas with self-contained power generation and radio repeater capabilities.

- 10,000 watt Diesel Generator
- 50 foot Antenna
- Weather tight equipment building with Air Conditioner
- VHF, UHF, 700/800 MHz, Aircraft radios plus cell phone hookup.
- Cell Phone repeater
- ACU-1000 Controller
- Requires a 2 5/16 ball and at least a 3/4-Ton pickup with brake controller.



Command Vehicle

NDDDES has one (1) command vehicle equipped with the following:

- VHF Dual Head Radio
- Inverter for AC Electricity
- Built in Video Camera & Recorder
- Optional Toughbook laptops available



Ford 1-Ton Pickup

NDDDES has (3) three Ford 1-ton four door long box pickups. Each pickup has the following equipment:

- 2 5/16" ball hitch
- 2" ball hitch
- Pintle hitch
- Pin hitch
- Equipped with a radio programed with State Radio
- Truck bed toolbox
- Box liner
- Two (2) of the pickups have toppers



Water and Meals Ready to Eat (MREs)

NDDDES has a stock pile of 6,000 Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) and 14,000 bottles of water. The goal is to have a stock pile of 9,000 MREs and 18,000 bottles of water. The meals and water will be rotated out on a five year cycle to ensure fresh meals and water.



Portable AM Radios

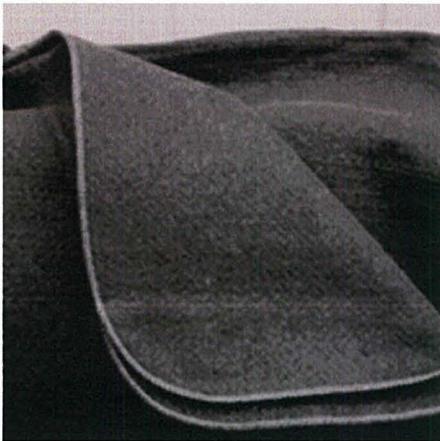
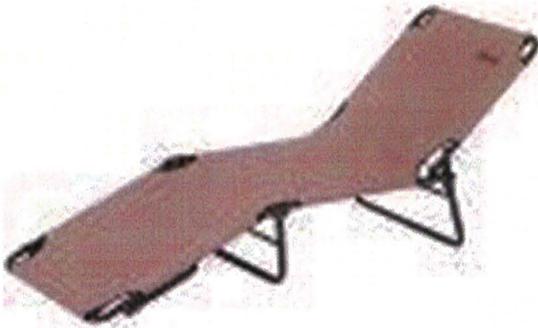
NDDes has three (3) portable AM radios with the following options:

- RadioSTAT Portable low Power AM broadcasting station
- Hardened plastic box
- Antennas
- Two (2) frequencies



Cots and Blankets

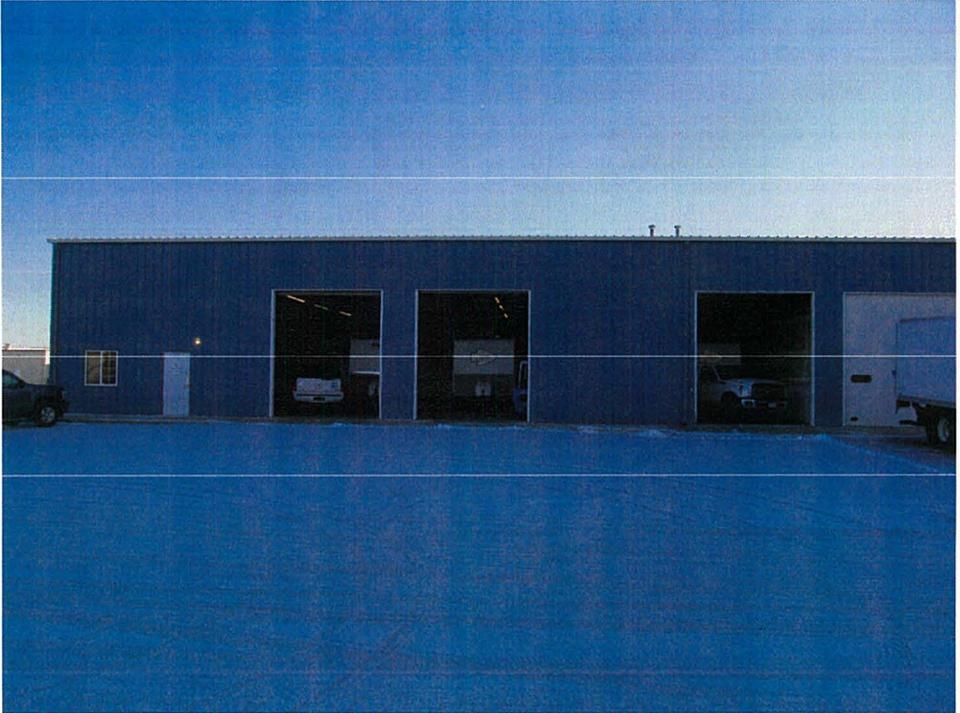
NDDDES has available 250 cots and 500 blankets



Vermont Warehouse

Bismarck, ND

The Vermont Warehouse is the agencies' 2,500 sq/ft heated warehouse.



McDowell Dam Warehouse

Bismarck, ND

The McDowell Dam Warehouse is the agencies' 23,000 sq/ft cold storage warehouse.

